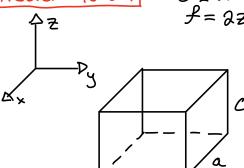
Taylor Larrechea Dr. Gustafson MATH 360 HW 5

1# 8.01



$$0 \le x \le \alpha$$
, $0 \le y \le 5$, $0 \le Z \le C$
 $f = 2z^2 - x^2 - y^2$
 $\vec{\nabla} f = [-2x, -2y, 42]$



$$\int_{\mathcal{V}} \nabla^2 \mathcal{F} \, dv$$

$$C \qquad \nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = -2 , \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = -2 - 2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\iiint \nabla^2 f \, dv = 0$$

Ver: ficution

x=a : n=[1,0,0], of.n=[-dx,-2y,42].[1,0,0] = -2x = -2a : x=a 0≤y≤b 0≤z≤C

X=0 : $\vec{n} = [-1,0,0]$, $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{n} = [-2x,-2y,4z] \cdot [-1,0,0] = 2x = 0$: X=0 05956 05250

y=b: $\vec{n} = [0,1,0]$, $\vec{\nabla}f \cdot \vec{n} = [-2x,-2y,42] \cdot [0,1,0] = -2y = -2b : y=b$ $0 \le x \le a$ $0 \le z \le c$

y=0: n=[0,-1,0], ¬f:n=[-2x,-2y,4z].[0,-1,0]=2y=0; y=0 0=x=a 0=≥=c

Z=C: ñ=[0,0,1], Ďf·ñ=[-2x,-2y,4Z]·[0,0,1]= 4Z= 4C } Z=C o≤x ≤a o⊆y≤b

Z=0: $\vec{n}=[0,0,-1]$, $\vec{\nabla}f.\vec{n}=[-\lambda x,-2y,4Z]\cdot[0,0,-1]=-4Z=0$; Z=0 $0 \le x \le a$ $0 \le y \le b$ $\iint_{S} \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} dA = \int_{0}^{c} \int_{0}^{b} -2a \ dy dZ + \int_{0}^{c} \int_{0}^{a} -2b \ dx dZ + \int_{0}^{b} \int_{0}^{a} 4C \ dx dy$

 $\int_{V} \nabla^{2} f \, dv = \int_{S} \frac{\Im f}{\Im r} \, dA = 0$